FILED
2008 AUG 11 PM 2:27
CLERK US DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY ____ DEPUTY

Andrew Moore
c/o 7107 Broadway Ave Street, United States of America
In my own right, without the assistance of counsel.
No telephone service maintained

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SUNBELT TOWING, INC

DBA WESTER4N TOWNING

Plaintiffs

v

Andrew Moore
Defendants/ Respondents

) Case No. *08 CV 1437 WQH BLM*
) Notice of Motion For Summary Judgment
) Motion to Quash Summon and Complaint

) Date: Sept 15,2008
) Time: 1100 AM
) Courtroom: 4
) 880 FRONT ST
) SAN DIEGO CA 92101

) All Parties have been currently Served

NOTICE TO ALL PARTIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

On or Around Sept 15 2008, at 11 AM/PM in Courtroom 4 In the above court listed in the above, entitle to Review Application for Motion for Summary Judgment and Alternative Motion to Quash Summons and Complaint, and Order to show cause why Complaint shall not be dismiss with prejudice, with support by Memorandum Point and Authority , and Verified Affidavit in support Thereof

Aug 11, 2008

Andrew Moore
UCC 1-207.7
Andrew Moore
" All Right Reserved"

Andrew Moore
c/o 7107 Broadway Ave Street, United States of America
In my own right, without the assistance of counsel.
No telephone service maintained

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2008 AUG 11 PM 2:27
CLERK US DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY VNX DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SUNBELT TOWING, INC

DBA WESTER4N TOWNING

) CASE NO .08 CV 1437 WQH BLM
*) **Memorandum Point and Authority Motion for Summary Judgments and Alternative***
) Motion to Quash Summon/ Complaint
) Alternative Order to Show Cause why the Complaint should not be Dismiss With Prejudice
)

Plaintiffs

) All Parties have been Currently served

v

DATE: SEPT 15, 2008
TIME: 11:00 AM
PLACE: DEPT 4
800 FRONT ST
SAN DIEGO CALIF 92101

Andrew Moore

Defendants/ Respondents

Memorandum Point and Authority

Absence of Personal Jurisdiction In California Courts Rule of court 1230(a)(2)
Special appearance challenging the court's personal jurisdiction by motion to quash / Order to show cause

Rule 1230. Motion to Quash Proceeding. (a) Within the time permitted to file a response, the respondent may move to quash the proceeding, in whole or in part, for any of the following: (2) That there is a prior judgment .... between the same parties for the same cause.

- Rule 1234. Motion to Quash Summons. In a proceeding , a respondent may serve and file a notice of motion to quash the service of summons upon the ground of lack of jurisdiction of the court over him or a notice of the filing of a petition for writ of mandate under the circumstances and in the manner provided by Section 418.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- Code of Civil Procedure § 418.10. Provides for motion to quash challenging the court's absence of personal jurisdiction, during which time the court has no jurisdiction over the party.

- Code of Civil Procedure Section 418.10. **Defendant May Serve and File Notice of Motion to Quash Service of Summons** or to Stay or Dismiss Action/Time Limit Grounds—Conditions/Default.

(a) A defendant, on or before the last day of his time to plead or within such further time as the court may for good cause allow, may serve and file a notice of motion either or both:

(1) To quash service of summons on the ground of lack of jurisdiction of the court over him.

- Rule 1230(a)(2) (which deprives court of jurisdiction of personal and subject matter jurisdiction if there is a prior judgment).

- Rule of Court 1230 Motion to Quash Proceeding. (a)(2) That there is a prior judgment or another action pending between the same parties for the same cause. Civil Code Section 4356. **Special Appearance During Pendency of Motion.** (a) During the time a motion pursuant to Section 418.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure is pending, the respondent may appear in opposition to an order made during the pendency of this part and the appearance shall not be deemed a general appearance by the respondent.

- Rule 1234.(motion to quash summons).
- Rule 1234. Motion to Quash Summons. In a proceeding , a respondent may serve and file a notice of motion to quash the service of summons upon the ground of lack of jurisdiction of the court over him or a notice of the filing of a petition for writ of mandate under the circumstances and in the manner provided by Section 418.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- Rule 1239(a)(2) (Motion to quash responsive relief on basis of prior judgment).

Rule 1239. Motion to Quash Responsive Relief. (a) Within 15 days after the filing of the response, the petitioner may move to quash, in whole or in part, any request for affirmative relief in the response for any of the following: (1) Respondent's lack of legal capacity to sue. (2) That there is a prior judgment or another action pending between the same parties for the same cause. (3) That the residence required by Civil Code Section 4530 is lacking. ... (b) The notice of motion to quash pursuant to this rule shall specify a hearing date not more than 20 days from the date of filing such notice. (c) A notice of motion to quash pursuant to this rule shall distinctly specify the ground upon which the motion is based. Unless it does so, the motion may be disregarded by the court. (d) When a motion to quash pursuant to this rule is based on a matter of which the court may take judicial notice pursuant to Section 452 or 453 of the Evidence Code, such matter must be specified in the motion or in the supporting memorandum of points and authorities for the purpose of invoking such notice except as the court may otherwise permit.

- Rule 1281 (petition form, limiting causes of action to those stated on the form--which does not include attacks upon prior judgments).

Rule 1281. Petition for Dissolution Form. Form clearly shows that the causes of action are limited to "proceedings," as defined by Rule of Court 1201(c), to termination of an existing marriage, legal separation from an existing marriage, or nullity of marriage. There is no provision on the form to attack prior judgments, or previously adjudicated personal or property rights.

Black's Law dictionary defines "vexatious proceedings" as follows:

Proceeding instituted maliciously and without probable cause. *Paramount Pictures v. Blumenthal*, 256 App.Div. 756, 11 N.Y.S.2d 768, 772. When the party bringing proceeding merely wishes to annoy or embarrass his opponent, or when it is not calculated to lead to any practical result. Such a proceeding is often described as "frivolous and vexatious," and the court may dismiss it on that ground. "An appeal [or complaint] is not frivolous if "any of the legal points [are] arguable on their merits ..." *Anders v. California* (1967) 386 U.S. 738; "The objective standard looks at the merits of the appeal from a reasonable person's perspective. ... whether any reasonable person would agree that the point is totally and completely devoid of merit, and therefore, frivolous. ... an appeal is not frivolous if "any of the legal points [are] arguable on their merits." *In re Marriage of Flaherty* (1982) 31 Cal.3d 637, 649.

Interpretation of a frivolous filing in California, under Code of Civil Procedure 907 and Rule of Court 26(a).

"For the purpose of determining whether a complaint is "frivolous," the court presumes that the plaintiff's allegations are true." *Hernandez v. Denton*, 88 C.D.O.S. 8132 (9th Cir. Nov. 23, 1988); quoting *Franklin*, 745 F.2d at 1228.

Caveat and Disclaimer of Relief under Title 42 USC § 1964. Civil Remedies.

(a) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section 1962 of this chapter by issuing appropriate orders, including, but not limited to: ordering any person to divert himself of any interest, direct or indirect, in any enterprise; imposing reasonable restrictions of the future activities or investments of any person, including, but not limited to, prohibiting any person from engaging in the same type of endeavor as the enterprise engaged in, the activities of which affect interstate or foreign commerce; or ordering dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise, making due provision for the rights of innocent persons.

(b) The Attorney General may institute proceedings under this section. Pending final determination thereof, the court may at any time enter such restraining orders or prohibitions, or take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, as it shall deem proper.

(c) Any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of this chapter may sue therefore in any appropriate United States district court and shall recover threefold the damages he sustains and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(d) A final judgment or decree rendered in favor of the United States in any criminal proceeding brought by the United States under this chapter shall estop the defendant from denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense in any subsequent civil proceeding brought by the United States.

Title 42 USC § 1965. Venue and Process. (Any civil action or proceeding under this chapter against any person may be instituted in the district court of the United States for any district in which such person resides, is found, has an agent, or transacts his affairs.

(b) In any action under section 1964 of this chapter in any district court of the United States in which it is shown that the ends of justice require that other parties residing in any other district be brought before the court, the court may cause such parties to be summoned, and process for that purpose may be served in any judicial district of the United States by the marshal thereof.

(c) In any civil or criminal action or proceeding instituted by the United States under this chapter in the district court of the United States for any judicial district, subpoenas issued by such court to compel the attendance of witnesses may be served in any other judicial district, except that in any civil action or proceeding no such subpoena shall be issued for service upon any individual who resides in another district at a place more than one hundred miles from the place at which such court is held without approval given by a judge of such court upon a showing of good cause.

(d) All other process in any action or proceeding under this chapter may be served on any person in any judicial district in which such person resides, is found, has an agent, or transacts his affairs.

- Civil Code §§ 4554. Effect of final judgment constitute a final adjudication of the rights and obligations of the parties.
- Civil Code Section 4554. Effect of final judgment Entry of the final judgment shall constitute a final adjudication of the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to the status of the marriage and property rights and shall constitute a waiver of their respective rights to spousal support, rights to appeal, and rights to move for a new trial. [Note: This section of the Family Law Act provides protection against relitigating, and bars collateral attack being prior divorce

judgments.]

- Civil Code § 5004. Full faith and credit must be given to each of the six divorce judgments entered as local judgments in the states of Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and the California counties of Contra Costa and Solano.
- Civil Code § 5004. Full Faith and Credit Requirements. The application of this title is limited by the requirement of the Constitution of the United States that full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.

- Civil Code § 5164. Filing of divorce judgment from another state must be accepted as judgment of the state of California.

Civil Code § 5164. Filing of Decree of Another State With superior Court Clerk-- Expenses of Enforcing Decree. (a) A certified copy of a custody decree of another state may be filed in the office of the clerk of any superior court of this state. The clerk shall treat the decree in the same manner as a custody decree of the superior court of this state. A custody decree so filed has the same effect and shall be enforced in like manner as a custody decree rendered by a court of this state.

- Code of Civil Procedure § 1699(b). Foreign support order must be treated in the same manner as one rendered by a California court.
- Code of Civil Procedure § 1699: Upon registration the registered foreign support orders shall be treated in the same manner as a support order issued by a court of this state.
- Foreign state judgments must be recognized as local judgments.

Code of Civil Procedure § 1713.1. Foreign State and Foreign Judgment Defined. As used in this chapter: (1) "Foreign state " means any governmental unit other than the United States, or any state, district, commonwealth, territory, insular possession thereof, or the Panama Canal Zone, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. (2) "Foreign judgment" means any judgment of a foreign state granting or denying recovery of a sum of money, other than a judgment for taxes, a fine, or other penalty, or a judgment for support in matrimonial or family matters.

- Code of Civil Procedure § 1713.3. Defines "foreign judgment" as a judgment of another nation.

Under the Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act (California Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1713.1 (2) defines a "foreign judgment" as "any judgment of a foreign state granting or denying recovery of a sum of money. The foreign judgment is enforceable in the same manner as the judgment of a sister state which is entitled to full faith and credit, ...

- Effect of foreign state or sister state judgment must be recognized as a local judgment.

Code of Civil Procedure Code § 1908. Conclusiveness and Effect of Judgment. (a) The effect of a judgment or final order in an action or special proceeding before a court or judge of this state [is] ... conclusive between the parties..... [extended to foreign country judgments by Civil Code Sections 5172, Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1653(j), 1713.3.]

- Parties to the prior judgment are precluded from attacking the judgment (as is also stated in the 1966 judgment).

Code of Civil Procedure § 1910. Parties Concluded by Judgment. The parties are deemed to be the same when those between whom the evidence is offered were on opposite sides in the former case, and a judgment or other determination could in that case have been made between them alone, though other parties were joined with both or either.

- Code of Civil Procedure § 1913.Conclusiveness of sister state judgment the same as a local judgment. This conclusiveness is extended to foreign nation judgment by Civil Code §§ 1653(j), 1713.1, 1713.3, 1908, 1913, and 1915.
  - The registration of the 1966 divorce judgment in courts of California, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas invokes the protection of the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the United States Constitution, and the statutory embodiment of that clause in California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1913 (as well as Civil Code Section 5004). California Code of Civil Procedure section 1913. Conclusiveness and Effect of Judgment of Sister State:

The effect of a judicial record of a sister state is the same in this state as in the state where it was made, except that it can only be enforced here by an action or special proceeding ....

- The protection of this statute is extended to foreign country judgments by California Civil Code § 5164; California Code of Civil Procedure §§ 1653(j), 1713.1, 1713.3, 1908, 1913, and 1915.
- The full faith and credit clause is statutorily embodied in California Civil Code § 5004.

- Section 5004. Full Faith and Credit Requirements. The application of this title is limited by the requirement of the Constitution of the United States that full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.

Section 5004 reinforces similar protection in California Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1908 and 1913.

- Final judgment of a foreign country has the same effect as final judgment rendered in California.
- Civil Code § 1915. A final judgment of any tribunal of a foreign country having jurisdiction, according to the laws of such country, to pronounce the judgment, shall have the same effect as final judgments rendered in this state.
- Civil Code § 5004. Requires full faith and credit be given to the six judgments entered as local judgments in Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and the California counties of Contra Costa and Solano.
- Civil Code § 5004. Full Faith and Credit Requirements.

The application of this title is limited by the requirement of the Constitution of the United States that full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.

- Civil Code § 4554. Entry of prior judgment constitutes final adjudication of the rights and obligations of the parties.
- Civil Code Section 4554. Effect of final judgment Entry of the final judgment shall constitute a final adjudication of the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to the status of the marriage and property rights and shall constitute a waiver of their respective rights to spousal support, rights to appeal, and rights to move for a new trial. [Note: This section of the Family Law Act provides protection against the relitigation and collateral attack being prior divorce judgments.
- Civil Code § 5164. Filing of decree of another state shall be treated as custody decree of local judgment.
- Civil Code Section 5164. Filing of Decree of Another State With superior Court Clerk Expenses of Enforcing Decree. (a) A certified copy of a custody decree of another state may be filed in the office of the clerk of any superior court of this state. The clerk shall treat the decree in the same manner as a custody decree of the superior court of this state. A custody decree so filed has the same effect and shall be enforced in like manner as a custody decree rendered by a court of this state.
- Code of Civil Procedure § 1713. Prior judgment is conclusive between the parties, and this is extended to foreign country judgments by Code of Civil Procedure §§ 1653(j), 1713.1, 1908, 1913, 1915; civil Code § 5165.
- Code of Civil Procedure Section 1713.3. Conclusiveness of Foreign Judgment:

"A foreign judgment ... is conclusive between the parties ..." (This protection is extended to foreign country judgments by Code of Civil Procedure § 1653(j), 1713.1, 1908, 1913, 1915; Civil Code § 5164; California Civil Code section

5164 provides that the registration of the 1966 divorce judgment with the Superior Court, Contra Costa County, and Superior Court, Solano County, shall provide not only the same recognition and protection against collateral attacks and relitigation (See e.g., Civil Code Section 4554) as is granted to California divorce judgments, but also enforcement of the judgments: A decree so filed has the same effect and shall be enforced in like manner as a custody decree rendered by a court of this state.

- Code of Civil Procedure § 1908. Conclusiveness of prior California judgment, and extended to sister state and foreign country judgments by other statutes, including Civil Code § 5172 and Code of Civil Procedure §§1653(j) and 1713.3.

- Code of Civil Procedure Code § 1908. Conclusiveness and Effect of Judgment.

(a) The effect of a judgment or final order in an action or special proceeding before a court or judge of this state [is] ... conclusive between the parties..... [extended to foreign country judgments by Civil Code Sections 5172, Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1653(j), 1713.3.]

- Recitals in prior judgment are presumed to be true between the parties, including the recital of proper exercise of jurisdiction.

Evidence Code § 622: Recitals in Written Instruments. The facts recited in a written instrument are conclusively presumed to be true as between the parties thereto, or their successors in interest.

- The parties to the prior divorce proceeding in 1965-1966 are presumed to intend the ordinary consequences of their voluntary act.

Evidence Code § 665. Ordinary Consequences of Voluntary Act Intended. "A person is presumed to intend the ordinary consequences of his voluntary act."

- The protection of the *quasi estoppel* doctrine is further provided by the common law *Quasi estoppel* doctrine, as articulated in controlling federal law, and in California decisional law, including inter alia, *In re Shank's Estate* (1957) 154 Cal.App.2d 888: [O]ur courts have recognized another species of estoppel, called 'quasi-estoppel,' which is based upon the principle that one cannot blow hot and cold ....

- Evidence Code § 666. States that any court of California or of a foreign nation is presumed to have acted in the lawful exercise of its jurisdiction.

Conclusive presumption that the prior court acted in the lawful exercise of its jurisdiction protects appellant against the sole basis stated in the May 10, 1983 decision refusing appellant's motion to quash:

- Evidence Code § 666: Judicial Action Lawful Exercise of Jurisdiction. [A]ny court of this state ... or ... any other nation ... is presumed to have acted in the lawful exercise of its jurisdiction ... when the act ... is under collateral attack.

Henceforth Submitted

Andrew Moore (signature) Aug 11, 2008

Andrew Moore

UCC 1-207.7 "Without Prejudice"

Andrew Moore
c/o 7107 Broadway Ave Lemon Grove CA, United States of America
In my own right, without the assistance of counsel.
No telephone service maintained

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CLERK US DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY YNH DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SUNBELT TOWING, INC

DBA WESTER4N TOWNING

) CASE NO: 08 CV 1437 WQH BLM
*) **Affidavit in Support of***
Motion for Summary Judgment/
Alternative
) Motion to Quash Summon/ Complaint
) / Order to Show Cause Why the
) Fictitious Plaintiff Complaint should not be
)Dismiss with Prejudice

Plaintiffs

) Absence of Personal Jurisdiction
) In California Courts

v

) Rule of court 1230(a)(2) Special appearance
) Challenge by Caveat Notice to Chief Clerk

Andrew Moore

) DATE: SEPT 15, 2008
) TIME: 11:00 AM
) PLACE: DEPT 4
) 880 FRONT ST
) SAN DIEGO CA 92101

Defendants/ Respondents

Statement of Fact

The Respondents Andrew Moore Declare and Affirms , by Caveat Notice :

the Fictitious Plaintiff Complaint Qualified for a Motion to Quash Summons and Complaint because of the Essential fact of **Absence of Personal Jurisdiction In California Courts Rule of court 1230(a)(2) Special appearance challenging the court's personal jurisdiction by motion to quash / Order to show cause ,** the Essential fact the fictitious Plaintiff who move in a Contempt of Court proceeding Against a real Party, (a) **failure to show how a claim of relief can be granted?** (b) What is the True Nature and Cause of Accusation ? (C) Give full disclosure of Contract of Affreightment under the Gold Fringe flag?

How a claim of relief should not be granted in a Article III , District Court of the United State , wherefore no Common Law jury awarded judgment granting the fictitious Plaintiff Authorization to filed Maritime Claim that was Accepted for Value, and due to the process service who served none Authorized agent to received legal document in behalf of the Respondent , the Respondents further affirm the spurious claims by the fictitious Plaintiff erroneous mention the controversy involved $20.00 or under the Ultimate the Federal Taxes Assessments has been tender and Caveat Notice to the Clerk of the Court the true amount of the Controversy is over $ 20.00 The Respondents request for Alternative Order to show cause to the fictitious Plaintiff to display the Burden of Proof within 72 hour or Quash both the summon and Complaint by stipulations dismissal of the Instant Matter with Prejudice , due to want of Jurisdiction, *further Caveat to the clerk , the essential fact their no evidence* ***statement of Account****, nor none Notary Protest of Commercial Dishonor of Respondent statement of Account to the fictitious Plaintiff , who in default and Consent to the secondary term of agreement , pursuant to Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, Perfection of Security Instrument/judgments nor Extra Territory Reach over the Respondents /1099b and Deed of Trust/ 1040 Voucher submit to the Post Master by Certified Mail to the department of the Treasury/ Internal Revenue Service .The state court clerk owe no duty to Dismiss for Want of Jurisdiction and* **Absence of Personal Jurisdiction In California Courts Rule of court 1230(a)(2) Special appearance challenging the court's personal jurisdiction by motion to quash / Order to show cause ,** *why the fictitious Plaintiff complaint should not be dismiss , nor Order to show cause , prior to dismissal with prejudice within 72 hrs.* and Summary Judgment in favor of the Respondents Andrew Moore further belief this spurious ambiguous , Claim should be further Dismiss in favor of the Respondents Andrew Moore due to the Fictitious Plaintiff under the color of office and federal Special Maritime Extra- Territory Judgments in favor of the fictitious Plaintiff who proceeding as a Vexatious Litigants against a Real Living Being. *Dated: AUG. 9, 2008*

Henceforth Submitted

Andrew Moore

UCC 1-207.7

Aug 11, 2008

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FILED
2008 AUG 11 PM 2:27
CLERK US DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
DEPUTY

SUNBELT TOWING, INC
DBA WESTERN TOWING)
Plaintiff)
)
vs.)
)
)
ANDREW MOORE)
)
Defendant)

NO. 08 CV 1437 WQH BLM

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

Person served:
SUN BELT TOWING, INC
DBA WESTERN TOWING
4370 PACIFIC HIGHWAY
SAN DIEGO CA 92110

Date served:
AUGUST 11, 2008

I, The undersigned declare under penalty of perjury that I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to this action; that I served the above named person the following documents:
(1) AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGEMENT ALTERNATIVE
(2) NOTICE TO QUASH SUMMON AND COMPLAINT MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGEMENT
(3) MEMORANDUM POINT AND AUTHORITY, MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGEMENT AND ALTERNATIVE

In the following manner: (check one below)

1) ____ By personally delivering copies to the person served.

2) ____ By leaving, during usual office hours, copies in the office of the person served with the who apparently was in charge and thereafter mailing (by first-class mail, postage prepaid) copies to the person served at the place where the copies were left.

3) ____ By leaving copies at the dwelling house, usual place of abode, or usual place of business of the person served in the presence of a competent member of the household or a person apparently in charge of his/her office or place of business, at least 18 years of age, who was informed of the general nature of the papers, and thereafter mailing (by first-class mail, postage prepaid) copies to the person served at the place where the copies were left.

4) X By placing a copy in a separate envelope, with postage fully prepaid, for each address named below and depositing each in the U.S. Mails at San Diego, Ca on AUGUST 11, 2008

CERTIFIED MAIL: 7004 2510 0005 4371 3932

MAILED TO:
SUNBELT TOWING, INC
DBA WESTERN TOWING
4370 PACIFIC HIGHWAY
SAN DIEGO CA 92110
7004 2510 0005 4371 3932

F LEE

F Lee

WATCH
7107 Broadway # 277
Lemon Grove, CA 91945
WWW.HRW.ORG

7004 2510 0005 4371 3932

SUNBELT TOWING, INC.
DBA WESTERN, TOWING
4370 PACIFIC HIGHWAY
SAN DIEGO CA 92110

7004 2510 0005 4371 3932

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Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Postage & Fees	$

Postmark Here

Sent To SUNBELT TOWING, INC
DBA WESTERN TOWING
Street, Apt. No.; or PO Box No. 4370 PACIFIC HIGHWAY
City, State, ZIP+4 SAN DIEGO CA 92110

PS Form 3800, June 2002 See Reverse for Instructions